

The case for King Arthur as Vortimer or Ethelbert, by V Sean Bamrough.

Introduction.

This short piece is an attempt to briefly show the quantity and quality of the details matches evidences for our two primary Arthur candidates Vortimer and Ethelbert of Kent. (I have already posted on these two candidates before, but this is an updated and improved piece which hopefully is not written as bad as the previous attempts. I will update my previous blog versions.)

In the last half a dozen or so years that I have researched the historicity of King Arthur I found that (1) Arthur was surely in the south-east quarter/half of England/Britain, and that the 3 best matches for his 12 battles are the 9 Saxon Shore forts of the ND, Vortimer's battles, or the battles of the ASC from the second half of the 400s to the 500s or 600s, and (2) I narrowed down Arthur's date to ca 421-584 (and 630-650), and (3) I collected a number of candidates of mine and of others for the historical original "(King) Arthur", but it has been difficult to definitely nail down exactly when and who Arthur was. However, having gone through our whole list of Arthur candidates a number of times I have found that the only two best name and nature candidates are Vortimer and Ethelbert of Kent. Though there are also a number of other second best candidates in nature or name, but they don't have as good overall quality and quantity matches in both name and nature. I have written on some of these other candidates elsewhere. So Vortimer and Ethelbert are first place, but I am not able to decide which of the two candidates is better because both have pretty good cases and both have some cons/doubts, so I can't decide whether Arthur was one or the other or both (or neither). (It may even be that Arthur is not one person but a number of persons who successively fought various of the 12 battles.) So in this piece we give the evidences for both of our chief candidates, Vortimer first and then Ethelbert second.

Please note that this is not written in "prose" but is written like a list of matches evidences. In each block we first list the Arthur person/place/etc detail and then after the equals sign we list the similar Vortimer/Ethelbert detail(s).

Unfortunately I could not help including a number of controversial details such as the allegedly late additions of Camelot, Round Table, Excalibur, etc, and so it is likely that conventional scholars may unfairly trash our matches. But no one can prove for sure where the sources that first mention these persons/places/etc got them from, and it will be seen that there are interesting possible origins in Vortimer or Ethelbert for some of them. And even without these controversial details the cases are still pretty good, and any fair judgment must give a fair consideration to all the evidences.

This is only a quick brief presentation of most of the many similarities. Due to limitations of time and situation etc I have not been able to spoon-feedingly elaborate on every jot and tiddle of every name or detail similarity as to why or how they could match. Writing pages and pages or a whole book takes too much time and effort and space.

Please note that at the start of the Vortimer section the discussion about how the names Arthur and Gw(e)rthefyr may match linguistically is a large interruption to the series/flow of Arthur-Vortimer matches.

One more note: Please be aware that in the Vortimer part I have left out an extra section on the matches between Uther and Vortigern. I also left out the extra matches between Columba('s 44 yrs) and Gildas(' 44 yrs) in the Ethelbert section.

1. Matches between Arthur and Vortimer.

Arthur's name is Arthur (Taliesin, HB, AC, HRB).

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Vortimer's name is Gw(e)rthefyr/Vortimer (HB, HRB), and he is associated with the place name Gwarth Ennian (HB).

(And/or,
Vortigern's son's name is Britu (Pillar of Eliseg)?)

(Some people have suggested that Arthur linguistically can not possibly be from a name like Gwrthefyr/Vortimer, and they said I'd have to supply alot of linguistics evidence. So we are now going to show some evidences for the possible names match.

The two names Gw(e)rthefyr/Vortimer & Arthur/Artuir are very similar having all the consonants -r-th-r in common except for the Gw- and the -fy- in the first name.

The -efy- can easily match or interchange with -u(i)- in Welsh/British. (Also compare the -ui- in Gwerthefyr/Gwrthevyr/Gartbuir/Vortipore. Some of the suggested etymologies of Arthur like art(h) + w(y)r or art(h) + vawr/fawr/mawr are also similar to the -fyr/-mer.)

The Gw(e)r- or Vor- could easily become Ar-. In the cases of Vortigern/Guarthi(gern) and Vortipore/Gartbuir and Gwarthlev there is an -art-/-arth- right after the Gw/Gu/G, and/or the y/a/e after the Gw/W in Gwerthefyr & Wyrthgeorne/Wyrthgeorne can easily match the A- in Arthur (& compare Girt/Yrth & Arthuret/Erderit?)

The Gw-/W-/V- could easily be dropped/omitted/lost/abridged. There are a number of examples of Gwarth or Garth- and Arth names being either variously spelt/said either way or being identically similar with each other except for the Gw-, eg:

Gwarthur/Gwawrddur & Arthur.

Garthwys (Hir) & Arthwys (ap Mar).

Gwarthan & Arthan/Artan.

Gwarth (Ennian) & "Wart" or (Brude) Gart & Art/Arth.

Loyngarth & Llwynarth.

Girt & Yrth.

Rhyd-yr-Afael & Rith-er-gabail.

(In addition Artorius is also maybe similar to Wortiporius except for the

W(o)- & -ip-?)

Perhaps even compare that Uther's/Uter's name might similarly come from Wurtgern/Vortiger(n)/Vurthern/Urtigernus or from Gwythur/Guythur or Gwythyr or Victor, and that Urien is similar to Gwrien, though the U- is slightly different to the A-. One modern writer even calls the young Arthur by the name Wart.

The name/word Erthyr (or Yrth(y)r?) is similar to both Gw(e)rthefyr and Arthur.

The two names might also possibly be linked by that the name Arthur is very similar to the name Garthwys Hir which latter name is also read Gorthyn Hir which is very similar to Vortimer. (Perhaps compare Garthwys Hir with the suggested arth + w(y)r etymology of Arthur.) "Famed Arthur of Gwerthrynion" of one source might also imply a link of the two names.

(On another line there is maybe a faint possibility that Vortimer might match either Aurelius-Ambrosius or Aethelbert because the Vor/Vort/Vorti- & Aurelius- or Aethel- may be similar in name or meaning, and the -imer/mer & -Ambrosius/Emrys (& Amr) or -bert may be similar, though linguists might say I divide the name wrong. Both persons names are similarish to Arthur, both starting with A- etc.)

No one has found any person with the exact name Arthur in any early sources like the Gallic chronicle(s), Gildas, ASC, Bede, etc, so therefore either Arthur/Uther didn't exist, or he didn't have a name exactly spelt Arthur/Uther but had a slightly different similar name (like Gwrthefyr/Vortimer), or he was/is an obscure/minor/unknown/lesser figure lost in the scantily recorded dark ages. The earliest definite mention of Arthur is in the HB. The earlier Northern Memorandum is only an unproven theoretical source. The mention in the Y Gododdin might only be a later addition since it is not in all versions, and even if it is not the date of the composition and/or updating has been questioned,

and even if might date to early 600s or late 500s it doesn't prove Arthur can't match Gwrthefyr (or vice-versa) because the near contemporaries could have created either name then. Though there is Arthur mac Aedan of the early 600s, but he may not be related and he is a few decades or more after Arthur. So the HB is the earliest definite source. Vortimer/Gwrthefyr is one of the only few names very like Arthur in the early sources.

All indications are that were are not dealing with a natural evolution of the name Arthur but that Arthur was/is an artificial human creation or corruption/mutation (perhaps of Nennius/Mark or Taliesin). History knows of numerous such/similar creations, word plays/games, puns, analogies, ciphers, folk etymologies, rhymes, pseudonyms, anagrams, acrostics, abbreviations, corruptions/manglings, Chinese whispers, cunningness, lies, jokes, homonyms, synonyms, etc. Especially when we are dealing with oral tradition, literary/poetic/bardic tradition, and peoples like the Welsh. Roman Christians are well known for creating many fake mixed saints, holidays, holy sites, popes, etc. So people can not be so "linguistically correct" in vehemently "expertly" insisting that "oh no they can't equate because the names don't exactly match" or "don't come from the same root" or "don't follow established rules", or that "Arthur is Arthur". Consider modern examples like "Sir Cumference", "Eggscalibur", "Holey Grail", "D'Arthur Vader", etc.)

Arthur the Blessed (Taliesin) &/or Magnanimous Arthur (HB) &/or "Famed Arthur" (unrecorded source).

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Vortimer Fendigaid "Vortimer the Blessed" or "St Vortimer".

(And/or,

"Britu who Germanus blessed" (Pillar of Eliseg)?)

Arthur mab Uter "Arthur son of Uther" is the son of Uther (Taliesin, HB, HRB/DGB, PG, Triads) and of Igerne/Igraine.

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Vortimer is the son of Vor-tiger(n) (HB, HRB).

(And/or,

Britu son of Vortigern (Pillar of Eliseg)?)

(Both the names Arthur & Gw(e)rthefyr and the names Uter/Uther/Uthyr/Uthr/Gwythyr "fearful/dreadful, horrible son, terrible son, terrible warrior" & Urtigernus/Wurtgern/Vortiger(n)/Vurthern/Gwrtheyrn "great/over/super king/lord/chief/ruler" are very similar. Pen-dragon is also maybe even similar to Vor-tigern? Igerne is also similar to -tigern.)

(It is true that Vortigern & Vortimer and Uther & Arthur are both mentioned in the HB and the HRB, but these are not fully reliable historical sources, and Nennius/Mark said he "heaped" alot of stuff together haphazardly, and/or duplicating persons is not unknown in traditions or literature, and Uther is only in some versions of the HB and is not necessarily a person (or a separate person to Arthur), and the HRB derived alot from the HB and added to it.)

Arthur:

The Life of St Goeznovius seems to suggest that Arthur's campaign took place very soon after the time of Vortigern, if not immediately after it.

"Merlin lived first at the court of Vortigern and then at King Arthur's court", which appears like Arthur comes just after Vortigern?

Arthur appears in the Life of St Gurthiern.

The 470 slain of Arthur in the HRB may be a date, and it is only 10 more than the 460 slain of Vortigern's reign.

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Vortimer was son of Vortigern and lead the Britons in battle during Vortigern's reign. The Britons deserted Vortigern and set up Vortimer for their king. Vortimer was king after Vortigern's 1st reign and before Vortigern's 2nd reign.

(In the HRB/DEB there are indeed 4 or 2 persons coming in between

Vortigern and Arthur (Vortigern, Vortimer, Vortigern, Ambrosius, Uther, Arthur), but the HRB is not a reliable source and it developed and added more to the earlier DEB and HB (like the HB similarly developed and added to the DEB). Besides which some sources have Arthur at around about the same date as Vortimer, and some have him fighting Octa who was near contemporary to Vortigern, which closes the gap between Vortigern and Arthur.)

Arthur's maximum dates range in early traditional sources is 421-580s (& 630-650).

Arthur has a date of 453 in Malory.

Some think the number of slain at Badon 470 in the HRB may be a date.

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Vortimer's estimated dates are 455-465/473 (ASC, Evans, Arcus, Wiki), to died 475 (Morant).

Arthur: Collingwood, Jackson, Evans and others consider the HB's words to imply that Arthur fought Saxons and specifically Kentishmen (because they occur immediately after mention of Octa).

Arthur's 12 battles may match either the Saxon Shore forts, or Vortimer's battles, or the battles in the 400s to 500s in the ASC, all of which were in the Kent area.

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Vortimer's battles are supposed to match battles in Kent in the ASC, and to match sites in Kent (Darent/Dartford/Crayford, Kit's Coty, Ebbsfleet, Stone in Kent, Richborough, Thanet).

Vortimer was in the east of Britain, on the east of Watling street (Morant).

Arthur was British/Welsh/Celtic.

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Vortimer was British/Welsh/Celtic.

Arthur was a miles "soldier".

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Vortimer was a "brave soldier" (HRB/DGB).

Arthur fought 12 (3 x 4) battles in 9 (3 x 3) battle sites (HB), referred to as "three several battles" in the HRB. Arthur fought 4 battles at one site. Arthur fought one battle for 3 days. Arthur's battle of Tribruit's name might mean 3 battles.

Arthur fought 9 or "7" battles in the Pa Gur.

The three only best matches for Arthur's battles in the HB are the Saxon Shore forts, Vortimer's battles, and the ASC battles from ca 449-592.

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Vortimer fought 4 battles, and in the last one he 3 times enclosed the Saxons there (HB, HRB).

Vortimer "daily distressed" the Saxons at Thanet (HRB).

Vortimer offered 12 pennies reward for the head of any heathen brought to him (Layamon).

Vortimer fought a 7 or 8 years civil war (Morant).

(The 1st campaign of Vortimer and the 2nd campaign of Arthur are treated by various sources/people as being similar, analogous, successive, and therefore there is no reason why they might not be wholly or partly the same rather than wholly successive.)

Arthur fought 12 battles against the Saxons (HB).

When Arthur fought Lucius "sometimes the Britons prevailing, sometimes the Romans" (HRB/DGB).

Arthur was the leader at Badon in the HB, and the DEB says Badon was almost the last of the battles during which "sometimes our countrymen, sometimes the enemy won" (DEB 26).

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The Saxons "fought against (Vortimer and) the kings and princes of Britain, and sometimes extended their boundaries by victory, and sometimes were conquered and driven back." (HB).

Arthur's 9 battle sites may match the 9 Saxon Shore forts in the ND.

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Vortimer asked to be buried in the port where the Saxon's first landed in order to magically deter the Saxons from invading again in future times. Vortimer's bones were buried in the chief ports of the island (Triads).

Arthur's first 3 battles (Glein, Dubglas/Linnuis, Bassas) may match the first few battles in the ASC (Aylesford 455, Crecganford/Lundenbyrg 457, Wippedesfleet 465). Also, his next battle Caledon might match either "fled like fire" 473 or Andredesleaga 477 or Cerdicesleag 527 in the ASC.

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Vortimer's battles have been supposed to match the battles of 455, 457, 465/466, & 473 in the ASC (refs Evans, Arcus, Wiki).

Arthur was dux bellorum "leader of battles" of the kings of the Britons against the Saxons.

Arthur was accompanied by the knights of the Round Table.

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The Saxons "fought against (Vortimer and) the kings and princes of Britain" (HB).

The Britons "unanimously set up Vortimer for their king" (HRB).

The "brave and warlike young men, who had attended him (Vortimer) in all his victories" (HRB).

Arthur's first 6 battles were fought on 3 rivers (Glein, Dubglas, Bassas.

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Vortimer's 1st & 2nd battles were on rivers (Dereuent & Epsford) in the HRB. (Though in the earlier HB they are his 2nd & 3rd battles.)

Arthur's 6th battle or 3rd battle site was at the river Bassas "shallow" (which may match Reculver) which may match Wippedesfleet in the ASC.

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Vortimer fought Ebissa (HRB).

Vortimer's 3rd/2nd battle was at Ep(i)sford which may match Wippedsfleet in the ASC.

Vortimer's brother was Pascent(ius) (HB, HRB).

Vortimer's 4th/1st battle was at Thanet which is nearby Reculver.

(Vortimer is supposed to have fought a battle at Aegelesthrep/Aylesford which is maybe similar locationwise to Wippedsfleet?)

Vortimer's 2nd/1st & 3rd/2nd battles were at rivers.

(Bassas and Epsford have similar names when considering the various names Wipped, Wippedsfleet, Ipwinesfleet, Ebbsfleet, Eosa, Ebissa, Eopa, Bassas, Bosphorus, and when considering Ethelwerd's statement about the Thesean sea and Aegean sea.)

Arthur's 7th battle or 4th battle site was Caledon wood or 'Cat Coit Caledon' (matching Arthur's 3rd battle at Celli in the Pa Gur) which may match the Kit's Coty (or Chatham) &/or Coldrum and the Weald area. (The Caledon wood of Caesar's invasion in Florus etc is surely not further north than the Thames.)

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Vortimer's 3rd/2nd battle was at Epsford which is supposed to match Kit's Coty, Aylesford.

Vortimer's 2nd/1st battle at Derguentid/Darent is supposed to match Dartford not far from the Medway area.)

Arthur's 8th battle or 5th battle site was at Castellum/fort Guinnion/Guinnon/Guinion/Gunnion/Gurnion/Guindoin (HB, Irish HB) which name is of uncertain etymological origin. Guinnion (gwen "white", 5th of 9) might match Dover (white, 6th of 9).

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Vortimer held a synod at (Caer)

Guartherniaun/Guarenniaun/Gurthrenion/Gwarth-ennian.

Vortimer's 2nd/1st battle was at Derguentid which might contain the word gwen "white".

Vortimer's 1st/4th battle was at Thanet not too far from Dover.

Vortimer's 4th/3rd battle was at the stone on the sea-shore. This stone might match the hoary rock in the wood (Scilly/Lyonesse), Lofty wood-clad rock dinas Emrys, vast insulated rock dinas Emris, The fortress on a lofty "Saxon Rock" & hunting grounds of Arestal in the region Arestel nearby the narrows of Godalente (Vulgate cycle), Alcluith ail "rock" + river Clyde or Caledon, and/or "the grey/hoar rock in the woodland" ("enclosed in a thick wood") at St Michael's Mount, which may all match both Dover (in the Weald, which is the Caledonian wood of Caesar's invasion) and/or Guinnion (which is in the Caledonian wood in an Irish source).

Arthur's battle of Badon in the HRB mentions "Thanet" and ships in the aftermath chapter/paragraph.

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Vortimer's first/last battle was at Thanet (HB, HRB).

Vortimer's battle of Epsford may have been in the Wantsum-Stour (Ebbsfleet/Richborough or Reculver) area.

Arthur's 9th battle was at Badon, which was "a most severe contest" (HB), and some say fortifications are implied. Badon was a siege in Gildas. (Some scholars correspond Badon of the AC with fort Guinnion of the HB.)

Arthur's Round Table had a seat/place called the Siege Perilous.

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Vortimer "besieged" the Saxons at Thanet (HRB).

Arthur's wounded body was taken to the vale/isle of Avalon/Afallach (HRB, Triads).

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Vortimer's 3rd/2nd battle was at the ford Rhyd-yr-Afael / Rith-er-gabail, aka Set-thirgabail &/or Saessenaeg-habail "the slaughter of the Saxons", in which first name the rith/rhwd/rhyd means "ford". (Compare Cadwallon's Afael island.)

Vortimer is associated with the Isle of Thanet/Thanatos where he fought a battle.

(Fords are associated with rivers, and valleys often have one or more rivers flowing through them. The vale and the ford can both match the likes of the Wantsum-Stour. Rith-er-gabail is also called Ep(i)sford. Ep(i)sford may match the Bassas battle of Arthur (which may have been at Reculver), and match the Wippeds-fleet battle in the ASC, and match the Ebbsfleet area and/or the Wantsum-Stour. The word rith/rhyd is also found in the name Richiden/Rhydycheu/Rhydygroes/Ridoc/Rico "Oxford", and this latter place may also match the Wantsum-Stour area. Compare the analogous Bosphorus "oxen ford".)

Arthur is the "Once and Future King" who sleeps in Avalon and whose "Messianic Return" is prophesied.

"Arthur is not dead" (Cornish).

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Vortimer "before his decease, anxious for the future prosperity of his country, he charged his friends to inter his body at the entrance of the Saxon port, viz. upon the rock where the Saxons first landed; 'for though,' said he, 'they may inhabit other parts of Britain, yet if you follow my commands, they will never remain in this island.'" (HB.)

Vortimer "endeavoured to comfort them in their sorrow and lamentation for him, telling them, he was only going the way of all flesh". (HRB).

"that the sight of his tomb might frighten back the barbarians to Germany. For he said none of them would dare approach the country, that should but get a sight of his tomb. ... as he had been a terror to them while living, endeavoured to be no less so when dead." (HRB).

"because he (Hengist) thought Vortimer was yet living" (HRB).

Arthur is thought by some scholars to be a composite character made up from three strands, the third one being associated with the otherworld.

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Vortimer is associated with Thanet which was also called Thanatos (the

name of the god of the underworld in Greek and Roman). (Thanet is also described as having no snakes, which is similar to cold, snakeless Ireland in the Liber Floridus' version of the Wonders of Britain, which is similar to hell in Norse/Germanic myth.)

Arthur's last battle was at Camlann (HRB, AC).

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Vortimer's last battle was at Campo Lapidem in the HB. Campo Lapidem might relate to La(m)bienus who died in Caesar's invasion in the Richborough area.

Arthur had one sister Anna.

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Vortimer had one sister (the daughter of Vortigern) (HB, Malmesbury, Vita Germanus?)

Arthur "put the Saxons to flight, and pursued them the whole day with great slaughter" (HB).

Arthur "drove out the Pagans" at Guinnion (Irish HB).

"Thanet" and ships are mentioned in the HRB's Badon aftermath chapter. The 2nd battle of Clarence was a "great victory ... drives Saxons out of England".

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Vortimer "drove them to the isle of Thanet", "where the Saxons being defeated, fled to their ships" (HB).

Vortimer "fought 4 times against the Saxons, and put them to flight." (HB.)

Vortimer said "for though they may inhabit other parts of Britain, yet if you follow my commands, they will never remain in this island. (HB)".

Vortimer "began to drive out the barbarians" (HRB).

The Saxons "fled shamefully to their ships" at Vortimer's 3rd battle (HRB).

The Saxons "sent king Vortigern, who was present with them in all those wars, to his son Vortimer, to desire leave to depart, and return back safe

to Germany. And while a conference upon this subject was being held, they in the meantime went on board their long galleys, and, leaving their wives and children behind them, returned back to Germany." (HRB.)

Arthur: "The more the Saxons were vanquished, the more they sought for new supplies of Saxons from Germany; so that kings, commanders, and military bands were invited over from almost every province."

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Vortimer: "The Saxons now despatched deputies to Germany to solicit large reinforcements, and an additional number of ships" (HB).

Arthur was victorious in all his 12 battles (HB) (except the 1st one according to one source).

Arthur and the Britons "were the victors" at Badon (AC/WA).

"Great victory of Arthur against the Saxons on St David's birthday/day 540/640" (Shakespeare and the Welsh).

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Vortimer fought "valiantly/valourously" (HB).

"Vortimer fought 4 times against the Saxons, and put them to flight" (HB), and "the Saxons being defeated, fled to their ships" (HB).

Vortimer was "victorious in all" his battles (HRB).

Vortimer's "great success" (HRB).

Arthur was "the most valiant" (24 Kings document).

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Vortimer fought "valiantly/valourously" against the enemy (HB).

Vortimer was a "brave soldier" (HRB/DGB).

"the admirable bravery of this great man" Vortimer (HRB).

Arthur had a ship Pry(d)wen.

Arthur crossed over to Gaul/France two times (HRB).

Arthur was at the ports of Rutupi (HRB), Hamo's Port (HRB), Dover.

Arthur was taken to Avalon in a boat/barge.

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Vortimer had a "fleet" (HRB).

Arthur is believed to have fought Saxons and "specifically Kentishmen" because his battles come immediately after mention of Octa in the HB (ref HB, Collingwood, Jackson, Evans). Arthur fought Osla/Ossa in the Dream of Rhonabwy, and in the Dingestow version of the HRB Ossa is a cousin of Otca/Octa son of Hengist. (The son of Hengist is Oetha in the HB, Octa in the HRB, Oisc/Oeric in the EH, Aesc in the ASC. Octa is the son of Oisc son of Hengist in the EH, and Ossa is the son of Octa in the HB.)

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Vortimer fought Octa & Ebissa sons of Hengist in the HRB.

Vortimer fought "Hengist, Horsa and his people" in the HB, and seems to have fought Octa (& Ebussa?) in the HB.

Vortimer's battles are believed by some scholars to match battles against Hengist, Horsa, & Aesc (son of Hengist) in the ASC (455-473).

Arthur summoned many persons to a solemn assembly at the city of the legion(s) or "Caerleon" (HRB/DGB). (Compare the Round Table.)

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Vortimer held a synod at Guartherniaun (HB).

"Arthur restores York to ancient beauty, especially as to its churches" (HRB).

Arthur "erected many religious houses and monasteries, and gave them endowments and salaries" (24 kings doc).

Arthur was a Christian (he carried the Cross and image of Mary on his shield/shoulders at Guinnion &/or Badon, and he fought Badon with Dubricius' help/prayer/blessing).

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Germanus encourages Vortimer to rebuild the churches.

Vortimer gave bishop/saint Germanus land (HB).

"Vortimer, ... began to restore his subjects to their possessions which had been taken from them, ..., and ... to rebuild their churches." (HRB.)

Vortimer held a synod at Gurthrenion (HB).
'Vortimer the Blessed' / 'St Vortimer'.

"Arthur amply rewards his servants".

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"Vortimer, ..., began to restore his subjects to their possessions which had been taken from them, and to show them all marks of his affection and esteem, and ... to rebuild their churches. But his goodness Hereupon he ... distributed among them all the treasure his predecessors had heaped up...." (HRB.)
Vortimer offered 12 pennies reward for the head of any heathen brought to him (Layamon).

Arthur is associated with Merlin aka Emrys/Embres-guletic / Ambrose/Ambrosius who brought him up between birth and the age of 15.

Dux Arthur the leader at Badon (HB, AC) may match duce Ambrosius the leader at Badon (DEB).

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Vortimer is associated with St Germanus/Garmon.

Vortimer is associated with Ambrosius in one tradition/source.

Vortimer was buried in Belyn's Gate (HRB, Wace, Layamon).

Vortimer's name might possibly match Aurelius-Ambrosius (the -imer/mer could match Amr and Emrys/Ambrosius, and the Vor/Vort/Vorti could possibly match Aurelius in name or meaning?) (Compare the names Vortigern, Vortimer, Vortipore. Compare the names Vortigern, Catigern, Kentigern, Dutigern/Outigern, Ritigern.)

Arthur is associated with bishop/saint Dubricius who made a speech before the battle of Badon (HRB/DGB).

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Vortimer is associated with bishop/saint Germanus who exhorted the Britons before the Halleluyah Victory (Bede).

Arthur was born/conceived at Tintagel.

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Vortimer is associated with the isle of Thanet.

Arthur's wife was Guinevere who betrayed him when she had an affair with Lancelot. Guinevere was the daughter of (G)ogfran the Giant.

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Vortimer's mother-in-law was Rowena who poisoned him. Rowena was the daughter of Hengist who was a Jute, and the Jutes were also called Oghgul (Angles) coming from the island of Oghgul or Oeghul.

(Guinevere's and Rowena's names and natures are maybe similar. Guinevere is supposed to come from gwen-hwyfar "white soft/smooth" or windo-sebara/siabair "white/fair/holy enchantress/fay/ghost/magicalbeing/spectre/phantom", or gwenhwy-fawr "... great". Rowena/Ronwen/Rhonwen/Renwein/Romwenna is supposed to come from rhon-gwen "lance/slender white" or hrod-wynn "fame-joy" or rhawn "horse hair" or possibly rowan. Both have the same or similar gwen. The Ren & wen of Rowena might have been reversed to make Guin & evere? Or the "white enchantress" meaning of Guinevere is similar to Rowena's part in the stories. Or red/white colour of rowan could match the Guin "white"?)

Arthur is associated with the quest for the Holy Grail which lead to the break up of the Round Table.

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Vortimer died after being poisoned.

Vortimer's 3rd/2nd battle was at Rith-er-gabail.

Arthur fought the giant Rhitta Gawr / Ritho / Rience.

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Vortimer's 3rd/2nd battle was at Rith-er-gabail where he slew a lot of Saxons.

Arthur is a "King" or High King in some sources like the HRB.

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Vortimer is briefly made king or high king after Vortigern's bad acts according to the HRB, and his name may be from Wortamorix "highest king".

"Arthur's grave is not known" / "an eternal wonder is the grave of Arthur" (Black Book of Carmarthen). Arthur's grave is "nowhere seen" (William of Malmesbury).

=

Vortimer's burial site seems abit uncertain: Vortimer asked to be buried on top of a brazen pyramid or the rock at the entrance of the port where the Saxons first landed or used to land (HB, HRB), but they disobeyed and buried him in Belyn's Gate / Trinovantum/London (Wace, Layamon, HRB/DGB) or Lincoln (Rapin) or the chief ports of the island (Triads), though his cenotaph is supposed to be at Richborough (Vortigern Studies).

Arthur was "magnanimous" (HB), "blessed" (Taliesin).

Arthur's munificence, generosity (HRB), politeness (HRB), code of courtliness (HRB), code of chivalry/conduct (French Romances).

Arthur was a king of great praise, one of the most praiseworthy sovereigns, most generous, most merciful (24 Kings document).

Arthur reigned in peace for 12 yrs (HRB).

Arthur grants pardon to Scots (HRB).

=

"Vortimer's kindness" (HRB) and "marks of ... affection and esteem", "his goodness" (HRB).

Vortimer was a "great man" (HRB), and "blessed" / a "saint".

Arthur is mentioned in the Red Book of Hergest.

=

Vortimer fought Hengest/Hengist.

Arthur's grave at Glastonbury was "between the (two old Saxon) pyramids", and is associated with a "lead cross".

Arthur is linked with Snowdon which is supposed to have a pyramidal peak.

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Vortimer was buried in a "Brazen Pyramid" (HRB).

Arthur's court was at Camelot which name some derive from cam/cant "crooked" and some derive from melyn "yellow".

=

Vortimer's 4th/3rd battle was at Campo juxta Lapidem tituli which is thought by some to be at Richborough.

(Vortimer asked to be buried at the port where the Saxons first landed (Ebbsfleet/Richborough) and his cenotaph is believed by some to be at Richborough. There are maybe possible reasons for thinking that Camulodunum might have been at Richborough or London rather than Colchester.)

Vortimer was buried at Belyn's Gate in London (Layamon).

Arthur's court is at in London in the HRB.

Malory "moved Arthur to London".

=

Vortimer was buried at Belyn's Gate in London (Layamon, Wace, HRB).

One of Vortimer's battles is supposed to match Crecganford & Lundenbyrig/London 457 in the ASC.

Arthur drew the sword (Ex-calibur?) from stone/anvil.

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Vortimer's 4th/3rd battle was at "the inscribed stone on the shore of Gallic sea".

Arthur's sword was Ex-calibur which he wielded at Badon where he slew 470/940 Saxons.

=

Vortimer's 3rd/2nd battle was at the ford Rhyd-yr-Afael / Rith-er-gabail, aka Set-thirgabail &/or Saessenaeg-habail "the slaughter of the Saxons".

(The name Ex-calibur is similar to Set-...gabail or Saess...-habail. Though in the HRB/DGB it is just Caliburn without any Ex- in front.)

Arthur was mortally wounded at Camlan.

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Vortimer "was seized with a sudden illness, that deprived him of all hopes of life" (HRB).

Arthur fought a battle near the "Valley of Suesia" (HRB).

"King Arthur died at Bwlch y Saethau".

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Vortimer fought a battle at the ford Epsford aka Saessenaeg-habail "the slaughter of the Saxons". Epsford may match the Wantsum-Stour (Ebbsfleet/Richborough or Reculver) area.

Arthur's father Uther had an affair with Igraine/Igerne the wife of Gorlois in which Merlin was involved.

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Vortimer's father Vor-tigern committed incest with his daughter, in which St Germanus was involved.

Vortigern's love of Rowena.

Vortigern gave Kent to the Saxons in exchange for marrying Hengist's daughter without the knowledge of the local king Guorancgonus.

Arthur fought Cheldric (HRB).

=

Vortimer fought Cherdich (HRB/DGB).

Vortimer fought Hengist whose interpreter was Ceretic (HB, HRB).

Arthur's 9th battle or 6th battle site was at the city of the legion which may match the 5th Saxon Shore fort Rutupi/Richborough (where the

Legio II Augusta was) in the match of the 9 battle sites with the 9 Saxon Shore forts.

Arthur died at city of Lions/Lyonesse which may match the city of the legion and Richborough/Rutupi.

=

Vortimer's battle at Campo Lapidem on the sea-shore is supposed by some to have been at Richborough/Rutupi (in the Rutupian shore).

Vortimer requested to be buried at the port where the Saxons first landed (Ebbsfleet/Richborough), and one source reckons Vortimer's cenotaph was at Richborough (Vortigern Studies).

Vortimer's 1st/4th battle was at Thanet which is nearby Richborough.

Arthur was at "Rutupi" (HRB).

Gawain's/Gwalchmai's grave is at "Rutupi" or "Dover".

Arthur died at the city of Lions/Lyonesse which may match the city of the legion and Richborough/Rutupi.

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Vortimer's battle at Campo Lapidem is thought to have been at Richborough/Rutupi in some sources.

Vortimer's 1st/4th battle was at Thanet nearby Richborough.

Arthur is associated with Gawain/Gwalchmai who died at and was buried at "Rutupi" or "Dover".

=

Vortimer's 3rd/2nd battle was at the ford Rith-er-gabail where his brother Catigern was slain.

Arthur's 1st battle was at the mouth of the river Glein/Gleni/Gleuy "clear/clean".

=

Vortimer is supposed to have fought a battle at Aylesford which is called the plain of Aegelsthrep in Ethelwerd.

Vortimer's 2nd/1st battle was at Derguentid in which the guen may mean white.

Arthur's 10th battle or 7th battle site was Tribuit (HB, PG).

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Vortimer's 4th/3rd battle was on the sea-shore (HB, HRB).

Vortimer's 3rd/2nd battle was at Rither-gabail.

Arthur slew 470/940/960/840 at Badon (HB, Irish HB, HRB/DGB).

There was a "great slaughter" at Guinnion (HB).

Arthur's battle of Camlan is associated with Slaughter Bridge.

=

There was a "slaughter of the Saxons" at Vortimer's battle of Epsford (HB).

Arthur was at "Hamo's Port" (HRB), "Rutupi" (HRB), "Dover", "London".

Arthur is associated with "The Porter" (PG).

=

Vortimer requested to be buried at "the port where Saxons first landed".

Vortimer's bones were buried in the "chief ports of the island".

Vortimer's battle at the sea-shore is suggested to have been at Richborough/Rutupi in some sources.

Arthur's 2nd-5th battles were super flumen Dubglas "black water" in Linnuis. Linnuis which is often mis-supposed to be Lindsey/Lincoln might match the Othona area or London. Dubglas might match the river Blackwater or the Thames or Le Black.

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"Rapin says Vortimer was buried at Lincoln; Geoffrey, at London".

Vortimer's 2nd/1st battle was super flumen Derguentid which is identified with Darent/Dartford/Crayford not far from London, the Thames, the Medway and the Le Black.

One of Vortimer's battles is supposed to match Crecganford & Lundanbyrig 457 in the ASC. Lundanbyrig is supposed to be London, or it might be Ludanbyrg (Othona).

Vortimer's 1st/4th battle was at "Thanet" which might match either Thanet in Kent, or Thancaster in Lincoln (HRB), or Othona/Ithancester in Essex, or the Thames.

(Dubglas and Derguentid/Darent/Dart are both rivers with D- names. The guen in Derguentid might be gwen "white" which is inversely similar to the dub in Dubglas meaning "black", and to that Dubglas "black water" is contrasted with Glein "clean/clear". Or maybe possibly Dart is similar to dark and thus to dub "black"?)

Arthur had a battle with "Riculf/Raculf" of "Norway" (HRB), which might match Reculver (which may match Arthur's battle site Bassas).

=

Vortimer fought a battle at Thanet which is nearby Reculver.

Arthur does not knownly occur under/with that name in any reliable early fully historical source (ASC, EH, DEB, Gallic Chronicles), though he does occur in some late semi-historical sources (HB, HRB/DGB, PG, AC, Triads, Gododdin, Mabinogion, Saints Lives). So "Arthur" is not a fully historical person.

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Vortimer doesn't occur in any fully historical sources (DEB, ASC, EH) but only in semi-historical sources (HB, HRB/DGB, Wace, Layamon), so he is not a fully historical person.

(So both are similarly not fully historical persons. Furthermore, since both are not fully historical figures there is not as much of a problem with identifying them as some assert.)

Arthur was "Emperor of Rome" (24 Kings doc).

Arthur's City of the legion was a "2nd Rome" (24 Kings doc).

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Vortimer was at Thanet which is also called Ruim/Ruym/Ruoichin/Ruithin.

"Arthur's exhortation to his soldiers" (HRB).

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Vortimer "endeavoured to comfort them in their sorrow and lamentation".

Arthur is prominent/famous person.

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Vortimer is a somewhat similarly prominent/famous person in the HB & HRB.

(One critic's argument that Vortimer is less prominent than Arthur is invalid because Arthur might/may be Vortimer, and because Vortimer is relatively prominent/famous in what few mentionings there are, and Arthur was more minor in the earliest mentionings like the HB but has been subsequently a lot more developed than Vortimer, and because both are in not fully reliable historical sources.)

Arthur went to Gaul/France to battle with the Romans under Lucius Tiberius.

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Vortimer fought a 7/8 yrs civil war with Ambrosius (Morant).

The HB says the Britons had apprehensions of Ambrosius, which Giles says may relate to some dispute between Vortigern and Ambrosius & the Romans. Ambrosius was half a Roman by descent and supported the Roman interest, while Vortimer's father Vortigern was naturally seconded by the Britons.

Arthur's 12 battles might be under more than one successive leader rather than just one "Arthur".

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The dying Vortimer told his "brave and warlike young men, who had attended him in all his victories, to persist courageously in the defence of their country against all hostile invasion".

(The Arthur of the HB could be like the spirit of Vortimer/Gwrthefyr. We have already shown seeming possible proto-origins of Arthur's sleeping and messianic return in the accounts about Vortimer.)

2. Matches between Arthur and Ethelbert.

Arthur is a semi-legendary semi-historical person: He doesn't knownly appear by that name in the Gallic chronicle(s), Gildas, the ASC, or Bede, he only appears in semi-historical sources like the HB, the Welsh Annals, etc. But there are reasons for believing that Arthur may well have some historical basis origin(s) in one or more persons in the 400s-500s, in which case he should be found in some historical record(s) like the ASC.

Badon likewise although its location and date are uncertain it is considered to be an historical battle because it is mentioned in a number of sources including the near contemporary Gildas and it surely should be found in some historical record(s) like the ASC.

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Ethelbert is an historical king, he is mentioned in the ASC.

Ethelbert is one of the only few name and nature candidates for Arthur in the ASC, and is one of the only Arthur candidates with any much of an actual historical record. Ethelbert's battle of Wibbandune is also one of the only few candidates for Badon in the ASC.

Arthur's name is Arthur.

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Ethelbert's name is

Aedelbriht/Aedelberht/Aethelberht/Aethelbert/Ethelbert which is similar to Arthur.

(Both Aethelbert and Arthur are similarish names. Too explain how we

see that the names might match: Both start with A-. In Germanic Ae- or Ea- is also A- or E-. The -th-l-r & -r-th-r are similar with a r/l interchange and transposition of the th & r/l. Perhaps compare Arthwys & Athrwys? Or else A(e) could easily be made Ar (compare ar & ah), and the -l can be dropped/lost. Or th is alternatively d, and in some names the -l is dropped like in Adolf, and d sometimes interchanges with r in/between some languages? The second -e- can easily be dropped. The -be- could interchange with or become or be made -u- (perhaps compare Sigurd & Sigibert). The final -t could easily be omitted/dropped/abridged (perhaps compare Eliffer/Elifert/Eleutherius, or Arthuret).

Or alternatively Aethel-bert could match Vortimer/Gwrthefyr (the Vor/Vort/Vorti maybe matching Ethel in name or meaning, plus efyr/imer/mer/fyr matching bert), or match

Vortipore/Gwrdeber/Gwrdebyr, both of whose names resemble Arthur's.

Or Aethelbert could match Arth-w(y)r via a link with

Attila/Atilla/Aetlan/Aetla/Atli since Atli & Arth both mean "bear", and Etzel/Aetlan/Aetla/Atli/Atilla is similar to Aethel. Remember we are dealing with early contacts between Germanics and Celts in the Dark Age(s), so it is quite possible that the Welsh could have heard/said Aethel as Arth. Or Arth-w(y)r "noble one" could match Aethel-bert "noble (and) bright (one)".

Alternatively, Augustine & Ethelbert raised a church to St Andrew in Rochester, and Augustine was prior of monastery of St Andrew in Rome, and the name Andrew is similar to Arthur. (Compare Andredes-weald and Andredes-cester in the ASC.) Arthur bore a cross at Guinion &/or Badon, like St Andrew's cross is associated with the battle of Athelstaneford.)

Arthur's name is suggested to mean Arth-w(y)r "noble one, of noble race, nobility" (from ar/aire/art/arth/ard(d)/*ardwos "noble") in some sources, or to mean a(i)r-tuir "very noble" in another source.

=

Ethelbert's name means "noble (and)

bright/brilliant/illustrious/shining/glorious (one), nobly famous".

Arthur is a very famous figure, and he is a type of nobility and chivalry etc.

"Magnanimous Arthur" (HB).

Arthur's munificence, generosity (HRB), politeness (HRB), code of courtliness (HRB), code of chivalry/conduct (French Romances).

Arthur was a "king of great praise", "one of the most praiseworthy sovereigns of the whole world, the most generous, ... and the most merciful" (24 kings document).

"Famed Arthur of Gwerthrynion".

Arthur reigned in peace for 12 yrs (HRB).

=

Ethelbert's name means "noble + bright".

Ethelbert was an "illustrious sire" (ASC 640).

Ethelbert wrote a code of laws in ca 602/603.

"the king also was responsible for law and order, and avoiding blood feuds by enforcing the rules on compensation for injury was part of the way the king maintained control."

Ethelbert said to Augustine "your words are fair...".

(Compare Arthur maybe matching Ethelbert "noble bright" with Robin Hood maybe matching Roger Godberd. Robert "famous, fame bright" and Roger "famous spear" and Godberd "God/good bright" have similar meanings to each other and to Ethelbert "noble bright".)

"Arthur the Blessed" (Taliesin).

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"Saint Aethelbert".

Arthur's 12 battle or 9th battle site was Badon/Vadon/Bath ("516/518") where he slew 470/940 and had a great victory over the Saxons and halted their advance for years. It is not known where Badon was. Osla was at this battle.

=

Ethelbert fought a significant battle at Wibbandun(e)/Wubbandune "Wibba's Mount" in 568 (in the ASC, or "581-588"/"590" in modern sources), just before the Synod of Victory in 569 in the Welsh Annals. Wibbandune is variously supposed to be Wimbledon or Worplesdon or "it is not known where this was". Oslaf/Oslake was slain at this battle. Ethelbert might have been connected with the battle of Woddesbeorg 592 where there was a great slaughter on both sides and the Saxon king was driven from his kingdom. (Badon/Vadon might connect with Woden?)

In Ethelbert's reign there was a battle at Bath in 577, and a battle at Beandune/Bampton in 614 where 2040/2046 were slain. (Abingdon manuscript of the ASC.)

Arthur:

Collingwood & Jackson & Evans agree that the HB's words seem to imply that Arthur fought Saxons and "specifically Kentishmen" because the 12 battles come immediately after mention of Octa.

The only three best matches for Arthur's battle list in the HB that we have found are the 9 Saxon Shore forts, Vortimer's battles, and/or the battles in the ASC in the 400s to 500s or 600s, all of which were in the Kent area.

Kentish place names in traditional Arthurian sources include Chislehurst (local tradition), Thanet (HRB's Badon aftermath chapter), Rutupi (HRB), Dover, Canterbury, Appledore (local tradition). Riculf/Raculf in the HRB might match Regulbium/Reculver.

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Ethelbert was in Kent (and he was also overlord of East Anglia, Essex, Wessex).

Canterbury and Kent have a British/Welsh/Celtic names and associations.

Local Kentish tradition has Vortigern & Merlin at Chislehurst, and Arthur at Appledore.

Wheeler's salient/gap of Britons in the Essex & London area in south-east confirms that the Britons were near Kent in Arthur's times.

Ethelbert was a Bretwalda which name implies a link with Britain/British/Britons.

Arthur's wife/queen was Guinevere who had an affair with Lancelot.

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Ethelbert's wife/queen was Aldeberge/Bertha whose chaplain was Liudhard. Bertha came from France/Gaul where St Genevieve was known in the time of Clovis and Gregory.

(Aldeberge was the daughter of Ingoberga.)

(One of Ethelbert's descendants in the Kentish Royal Legend is a Domne Eafe.)

(One of Ethelbert's descendants in the KRL & in the ASC is Eorcengota.)

(The name Aldeberge is maybe similar to Guinevere, especially if Ald was confused with alb "white". The name Ingoberga is also similar to Guinevere with a transposition of the n & g. The name Eafe is similar to the -evere of Guinevere.)

Arthur is associated with La(u)ncelot du Lac "Lancelot of the Lake", who may match Augusel/Angusel who Arthur is associated with in the HRB/DGB. Lancelot had an affair with Guinevere. Lancelot was later overseas in France and he returned to Britain too late after Camlann.

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Ethelbert is associated with Liudhard/Liuthard who was queen Bertha's chaplain.

Ethelbert's final mention in the ASC is in 616 which entry also mentions Laurentius who intended to go overseas but was dissuaded.

One of Ethelbert's two chiefs slain at Wibbandune was Oslake/Oslaf.

Ethelbert had close connections with Fra(u)nca.

Arthur's wife Guinevere had an affair with Lancelot and she was exposed and sentenced to death and banished to a convent. This story seemingly may be related to similar stories of Mordred & Guinevere

(HRB) and Melwas & Guinevere (Sts Lives, Modena Archivolt).

=

Ethelbert's wife Bertha's chaplain was Liudhard (which seems like a similarish relationship to that of Guinevere & Lancelot).

In Ethelbert's law code "Items 77–81 in the code have been interpreted as a description of a woman's financial rights after a divorce or legal separation."

Ethelbert's son "Eadbald outraged the church by marrying his stepmother."

Arthur:

Augusel/Angusel/Lancelot (HRB/DGB).

Augustodunum (HRB).

Kalends of August (HRB).

(Arthur's city of the legion may be Rutupi/Richborough where the Legio II Augusta was.)

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Ethelbert is associated with Augustine of Canterbury (who landed at Ebbsfleet near Richborough), and Augustine's Oak.

Ethelbert was a descendant of Hengist "consul of the Angles".

Ethelbert's associates included a noble Thangisl.

Arthur had one sister named Anna or Morgause (HRB).

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Ethelbert has one mentioned sister named Ricole (ASC).

(Ethelbert's son's wife was named Emma.)

(Ethelbert's grandson's wife's father was Anna of the East Angles.)

Arthur was dux bellorum "leader of battles/war" of the kings of the Britons.

=

Ethelbert was the 3rd Bretwalda "Britain ruler" and held the imperium over other Anglo-Saxon provinces.

The Bretwalda had a definite role of military leadership.

Bretwaldaship usually included holding the military command of other kingdoms.

"Redwald conceded to him (Ethelbert) the military leadership of his people". (Or an alternative reading is that Redwald retained ducatus, or military command of his people, or control of his own troops, or military independence.)

The "Anglo-Saxon invasion may have involved military coordination of different groups within the invaders, with a leader who had authority over many different groups"

"Gregory urges Aethelberht to spread Christianity among those kings and peoples subject to him".

Arthur and the Britons/Welsh fought 12 battles against the Saxons (HB, LF, HRB).

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Ethelbert fought a "civil war" battle with the Saxons at Wibbandune in 568.

Ethelbert was a Jute, and there was also conflict between the Jutes and Saxons before 449 in the ASC, which the way it is written also sounds similar to Arthur's battles. (The ASC entry implies only two sides with "the Angles laid waste between them", which could mean the Jutes versus the Saxons could match the Britons versus the Saxons, especially since earlier waves of invaders are often grouped with the natives by later waves. Canterbury and Kent have a British/Welsh/Celtic names and associations.)

Arthur's battles are in section 50 or 56 of the HB of Nennius/Mark.

(Though some assert that the life of Patrick between sections 50 & 56 is a late insertion/addition, and the battles section can only be section 56 if the Patrick sections are not an insertion.)

"50 yrs halt after Badon" (Wiki)?

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Ethelbert became king in 560 in the ASC.

Ethelbert was king for "53 winters" (ASC 560) or "56 winters" (ASC

616) from 560 to 616.

Ethelbert died in 5618 anno mundi (ASC).

Ethelbert's battle of Wibbandune 568 is 50 yrs after Badon 516/518 of the AC.

Five score winters (Palgrave)?

(The 2nd battle of Badon 665 is 50 years after Beandune 614, just before Ethelbert's death in 616/618.)

(A footnote in Bede's EH also says "50 years later" after Augustine the language of the Franks was regarded in as a barbara loquella in England.)

(Pentecost is also mentioned in 627 in the ASC, shortly after Ethelbert died in 616.)

Arthur's 12th battle was at Badon which battle is associated with a period of 44 yrs in Gildas which some interpret as relating to Badon being 44 yrs from the arrival of the Saxons while others interpret it as Badon being 44 yrs before Gildas' writing the DEB.

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Ethelbert appears in the 560 entry of the ASC which also mentions a 44 yrs period of St Columba and which comes shortly before the battle of Wibbandune. The 560 ASC entry is also 44 yrs after the battle of Badon 516 in the Welsh Annals.

Arthur was 12/15 yrs old when he pulled the sword from the stone and became king.

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Ethelbert was 8 yrs old when he became king (born 552 and king in 560 in the ASC), and he was 16 yrs old at the battle of Wibbandune 568.

Ethelbert was 13 when Columba came in 565 in one ASC version.

Arthur's battle of Badon is in 516/518 in the Welsh Annals.

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Ethelbert is mentioned in the 560 entry of the ASC which also mentions a period of 44 yrs which resembles the 44 yrs of Gildas' Badon entry,

and this 560 entry is 44 yrs after 516.

Ethelbert died in 616 (shortly after a battle at Beandune in 614 where alot of Welsh were slain) in the ASC, or 618 according some modern scholars.

Ethelbert died in 5618 anno mundi (ASC).

Arthur is associated with Dubricius/Dyfrig (arch)bishop of the city of legions (who died in 612 in the AC) who was the chief bishop of Britain. Some King Arthur stories mention the "archbishop of Canterbury" (though I don't know if this is in early traditional sources?)

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Ethelbert is associated with Augustine the 1st (arch)bishop of Canterbury/Durovernum, and with the bishop of Rochester/Durobrivae. Ethelbert was king of Kent which realm included Dover/Dubris which was not far from his capital at Canterbury.

Arthur is the grandson of Constantine II whose son Constans is Arthur's father's brother (Arthur's uncle). Arthur is the 5th king (excluding Vortimer) after Constantine (or the 4th king after Constantine excluding the usurper Vortgern who was unrelated to the line of Constantine?) Constantine was invited to come from Brittany to Britain to fight the Scots and Picts.

=

Ethelbert is the great great grandson or great grandson of Hengist whose brother was Horsa. Hengist was "1st consul of the Angles" (HRB). Hengist was invited to come from Germany to Britain to fight the Socts and Picts.

Ethelbert was 3rd Bretwalda after Hengist.

Ethelbert was the 1st christian king of England (like Constantine I the Great was the 1st christian Roman emperor).

(The names and relationship of Constantine & Constans are similar to those of Consul Hengist & Horsa, and the two stories of being invited over are parallel, and the relationships to Arthur and Ethelbert are

similar. Constantine is a Christian so the name could well be like a baptism name given to Hengist.)

Arthur's son was Mordred/Medrawd/Medraut who later betrayed him. Mordred had two sons.

Arthur was succeeded by Maelgwn (who had two sons) since the DEB has the 5 tyrants as contemporary not successive.

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Ethelbert's son was Eadbald who had two sons.

Ethelbert's successor as Bretwalda was Redwald.

(The name Medrawd/Medraut is vaguely similar to Redwald and/or to Eadbald.)

Arthur is associated with Merlin/Myrddin aka Emrys-Wledig / Embres-guletic / Ambrose/Ambrosius who brought him up between birth and the age of 15. Merlin/Myrddin supposedly came from Car-marthen, and he had no father in the HB/HRB.

Arthur's father's brother was Ambrosius aka Emrys/Embres-guletic.

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Ethelbert is the son of Ermenric (whose parentage is uncertain).

Ethelbert is associated with St Martin's in Canterbury.

Ethelbert is associated with Mellitus of London.

One of Ethelbert's descendants in the Kentish Royal Legend is a Merefin 'the holy child' who has some similarity to Merlin.

(Another of Ethelbert's descendants in the KRL is St Mildred of Thanet.)

(The name Ermenric without the Er- is similar to Merlin, and/or Ermenric is similar to Embres-guletic.)

Arthur (Pen-dragon) is the son of Uther (Ben/Pen-dragon).

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Ethelbert was a Jute (whose symbol was a white horse/dragon).

Ethelbert was grandson or great grandson of Octa.

Ethelbert was king of Kent not long after Vortiger(n) (who was also high king there over the local king).

Ethelbert is the son of Eormenric/Ermenric/Irminric (whose parentage is not certain).

(The name Uther (Ben) is maybe similar to any of either Jute, Octa, Vortigern, Eormenric.)

Arthur is mentioned in the Red Book of Hergest.

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Ethelbert was great great grandson or great grandson of Hengest.

Arthur's banqueting hall. (Compare the drinking at Eidyn in the Y Gododdin.)

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Ethelbert's laws mention "If the king is drinking at a man's home, and anyone commits any evil deed there, he is to pay twofold compensation."

Arthur's banqueting hall.

Arthur is associated with the quest for the Holy Grail.

Glass vessels were used by the Britons in the 6th century.

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Ethelbert:

Kentish manufacture before 600 included glass beakers and jewelry.

(There is a glass vessel at Dover, and a glass vessel at Burgh, Great Yarmouth.)

Arthur is a king (and high king) in some sources like the HRB.

=

Ethelbert was a king (and Bretwalda).

Arthur was a Christian (he carried the Cross of Christ and/or an image of Mary at Guinnion and/or Badon in the HB & AC, and he is associated with the Holy Grail in later stories).

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Ethelbert was the first post-Augustine Anglo-Saxon king of England/Britain ca 597-601.

The pre-Augustine Ethelbert "was evidently not entirely hostile to his wife's (Christian) faith".

"Arthur king of the kings of the island of Britain ... wrought 12 notable battles against the Saxons and the Picts; in the 1st of them he was vanquished... in the other contests he was victorious ... although he was an old man" ('The History of Gruffydd ap Cynan').

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Ethelbert lived from 552-616, and he reigned from 560-616 (a fairly whopping "56 winters" or "53 winters" according to the ASC).

Arthur summoned many persons to a solemn assembly at the city of the legion(s) or "Caerleon" (HRB/DGB).

Arthur held a council with the kings to decide how to answer Lucius' letter.

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Ethelbert is connected with the St Augustine synod at "Chester" and/or "Augustine's Ac/Oak on borders of the Wiccii & West Saxons" (603, Bede), which is linked with the Welsh Annals "city of the Legion" 602 entry.

Arthur's 9th battle was at the city of the legion (which may match Rutupi/Richborough).

Arthur died at the city of Lions/Lyonesse which may match the city of the legion and Richborough.

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Ethelbert is connected with the St Augustine synod at "Chester" and/or "Augustine's Ac/Oak on borders of the Wiccii & the West Saxons" ("in Severn valley in nw Wessex") in 603 (Bede) which is linked with the Welsh Annals "city of the Legion" 602 entry.

Ethelbert is associated with the battle at Legecester &/or Bangor (which

is "just down the road from Chester") in the HRB which matches the battle that was fought at "Chester" in 607 during Ethelbert's reign (552-616) in the ASC (or 613 in the AC).

Ethelbert is associated with Augustine who landed at Ebbsfleet nearby Richborough (which may be Arthur's city of the legion).

During Ethelbert's reign there was a battle at Liganburh in 571 (ASC).

Arthur was at "Rutupi" (HRB). Gawain/Gwalchmai died and was buried at "Rutupi" or "Dover".

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Ethelbert is associated with Augustine who landed at Ebbsfleet nearby Richborough/Rutupi.

Arthur is late in a series of high kings of Britain which extends all the way back to the 1st king Brut/Brute/Brutus.

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Ethelbert was the 1st christian king of Anglo-Saxon Britain.

Arthur's battles were until Ida in the HB. Ida has dates of 547-560 in the ASC, though he died in 584 in another source.

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Ethelbert was born in 552, and became king in 560, which is the same year Ida died in the ASC, and he reigned until 616. (Though modern scholars think he was born in 550/552/560 and reigned 560/565/589/590-616/618.)

Ethebert's daughter married Edwin.

Arthur's 8th battle was at Guinnion (which may match Dover). Some think Badon of the AC matches Guinnion of the HB.

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Ethelbert fought a battle at Wibbandun(e) 568 just before the Synod of Victory 569 in the Welsh Annals.

Ethelbert was king of Kent which province includes Dover (which may be the site of Arthur's battle at Guinnion).

Ethelbert's seat was at Quintanwic/Canterbury.

During Ethelbert's reign there was a battle at Egonesham/Ignesham in 571 which might match Guinnion (& Dover)?

Arthur's last battle was a civil war one against Mordred and fought at Camlann in 537 (AC) or 576 (Hergest), which is sometimes identified with Slaughter Bridge. Camlann's name may be from cant/cam(bo) "bend, twisted/crooked/curving" or "a comb/crest", + glanna "glen/river/valley/bank (of a river)" or landa "enclosure/inclosure" or lann "(open) land". The same Welsh Annals entry mentions a plague. (Arthur might also be linked with the civil war and battle of Arthuret in 573 (AC) or 593 (Hergest) like Adam Ardrey suggests, because in the Triads Arthuret comes between Goddeu (which some correspond with Caledon) and Camlan.)

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The Saxons "stirred up civil war against Ethelbert" at Wibbandune in 568 according to Ethelwerd.

In Ethelbert's reign there was a battle at Bedcanford in 571 which is maybe similar in name and nature and date to Camlan 576.

Ethelbert reigned in Canterbury and Kent which place names are thought by some to be from cant/cam "crooked".

Ethelbert (r 560-616) may have been connected with the battle of Woddesbeorg 592 at which there was "a great slaughter on both sides" according to Ethelwerd. (Woddesbeorg was once suggested to be Woodbridge where the Sutton Hoo ship burial is. Others locate it at Wemborow or Wanborough or Adam's Grave, Alton Priors.)

Woddesbeorg 592 is about the same time as the plague of Gregory in 590-604.

Arthur was associated with Bedivere (who was present when Arthur was taken to Avalon).

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Ethelbert (who was the 3rd Bretwalda) was associated with Redwald of East Anglia (who was the 4th Bretwalda, and in whose realm the Sutton

Hoo ship burial is).

Ethelbert appointed Peter as abbot of SS Peter & Paul, Canterbury.

Boniface grants permission to Ethelbert to found a Benedictine monastery in Canterbury.

(The name Bedivere is maybe similar to either Redwald (with w/v and l/r interchanges), Bretwalda, Peter (with P/B and d/t interchanges), or Benedict.)

Arthur is associated with Bedivere & Kay.

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Ethelbert is associated with Peter & Paul.

(Not sure how the Paul and Kay might relate, but the Peter and Bedivere are similar, and the close association of the 2 persons with the respective pairs is intriguingly similar.)

Arthur: 22 yrs between Badon 516/518 and Camlan 537 (AC).

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Ethelbert died 21 yrs after his baptism (Bede).

53 minus 32 yrs = 21 yrs in the 560 entry of the ASC.

Wibbandune 568 to Woddesbeorg 591 = 22 yrs?

Arthur might match either/both Vortimer &/or Aethelbert.

Arthur and his battles are supposed to be a 2nd campaign after Vortimer and his battles.

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Ethelbert might match Arthur &/or Vortimer.

Ethelbert's father E(o)rmenric (or Ermanric/Yormonrkr?) might match Vortimer (whose name "may" be from Wortamorix "highest king").

Arthur:

The Roman general/procurator/emperor Lucius Tiberius/Hiberius in Gaul/France sent Arthur and the Britons a demand for tribute. Arthur and

the Britons decided to reject the demand and crossed over to Gaul/France to defeat Lucius (HRB/DGB).

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Ethelbert:

"The Franks would have thought of Ethelbert as an under-king."

"There is no record that Aethelberht ever accepted a continental king as his overlord."

"Evidence for an explicit Frankish overlordship of Kent comes from a letter written by Pope Gregory the Great to Theuderic, king of Burgundy, and Theudebert, king of Austrasia. The letter concerned Augustine's mission to Kent in 597, and in it Gregory says that he believes 'that you wish your subjects in every respect to be converted to that faith in which you, their kings and lords, stand'."

"It also has been suggested that Liudhard, Bertha's chaplain, was intended as a representative of the Frankish church in Kent, which also could be interpreted as evidence of overlordship."

Arthur crossed over to Gaul/France two times (once when he fought Flollo, and secondly when he fought Lucius).

Although Arthur is mainly British/English there was a lot of French & Breton Arthurian writings in the times of Troyes, Boron, etc, which might possibly be due to Arthur possibly having some historical French connection(s).

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Ethelbert:

"Goods from Kent are found in cemeteries across the channel and as far away as at the mouth of the Loire."

Ethelbert and Kent have been noted to have an amount of Frankish connections, eg:

Ethelbert married a daughter of the king of the Franks (around about 560/565/567/570s/580).

Ethelbert's law code has comparisons with the Lex Salica of the Franks. Kent had "strong ties with the Continent".

"Ermenric's name provides a hint of connections to the Franks", "there is

abundant evidence of strong connections across the English Channel. There was a luxury trade between Kent and the Franks, and burial artefacts found include clothing, drink, and weapons that reflect Frankish cultural influence. The Kentish burials have a greater range of imported goods than those of the neighbouring Anglo-Saxon regions, which is not surprising given Kent's easier access to trade across the English Channel. In addition, the grave goods are both richer and more numerous in Kentish graves, implying that material wealth was derived from that trade. Frankish influences also may be detected in the social and agrarian organization of Kent."

"Frankish influence 510-570 / early-late 6th century" in Kent.

Arthur sits at the Round Table with the Siege Perilous and 12/24/150 knights (at Camelot or the City of the Legion), which may match Arthur was dux bellorum of the kings of the Britons.

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Ethelbert "sat in a chair surrounded by his warriors" when listening to Augustine.

Augustine preached the word to Ethelbert and all his "comites" (which word is similar to knights).

Ethelbert was king of Kent at Canterbury. Some thing the names Kent and Canterbury contain the root cam/cant "crooked".)

Ethelbert is connected with the work 'On the Resting-Places of the Saints' in which there is a list of over 49/50/51 saints (which is similar to the 150 sirs of the RT).

Ethelbert was king of the Jutes & Kentish (which name is similar to knights).

Ethelbert was Bretwalda over the other kings of the Heptarchy.

Arthur is succeeded by Constantine III.

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Ethelbert is associated with Augustine.

Ethelbert is the first christian king of Britain (like Constantine I the Great was the first christian Roman emperor.)

Condida 577 (ASC)?

Arthur: Ex-calibur/Caliburn.

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Ethelbert: Canterbury.

Arthur was High King of Britain in the HRB/DGB.

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Ethelbert was the 3rd Bretwalda "Britain ruler" or overlord or Octarch of the Anglo-Saxon heptarchy from 590s/601/604.

Arthur is supposed to have been an emperor (of Rome).

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Ethelbert held the imperium over other Anglo-Saxon provinces.

Arthur had three courts.

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Redwald was "at Aethelbert's court".

Ethelbert had three bishoprics (Canterbury, Rochester, London).

Ethelbert was also overlord of East Anglia, Essex, Wessex.

Arthur's court/seat/capital was at Camelot (which some relate to the cam/cant "crooked", or melyn "yellow").

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Ethelbert's "metropolis" or seat was at Canterbury/Cantiopolis (which some relate to the word cant/cam "crooked"). (Though Bede doesn't say he had a palace there.)

Redwald was "at Aethelbert's court".

Ethelbert is associated with Mellitus of London.

Arthur's Camelot is supposed to be at Cadbury in one local tradition.

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Ethelbert's capital was at Canterbury.

Arthur only became king after drawing the sword from the stone/anvil.

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Ethelbert was just "a man of Kent" before he was king.

Arthur's foster father was Ector.

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Ethelbert's father was Eormenric (whose parentage is not certain).

Ethelbert was associated with Ethelric.

Ethelbert was "son of Gregory" (honorific kinship).

(The name Ector is maybe vaguely similar to either Eor-, Ethelric, or Gregory.)

Arthur Pendragon son of Uther Pendragon.

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Ethelbert:

The symbol of Hengist &/or the Jutes of Kent is a White Horse or White Dragon (Gwyn Dragon).

Arthur sleeps/rests in Avalon/Afallach which some identify as being Glastonbury.

In another story Arthur sleeps in South Cadbury.

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Ethelbert's grave/tomb is in St Martin's portico in the church of St Peter & St Paul (Pavloc) in Canterbury.

Ethelbert is connected with the writing called 'On the Resting-Places of the Saints'.

Ethelbert was in the Albion (Dover/Downs) area.

(The -bury and natures of Glastonbury & Canterbury are similar. Avalon and St Martin's Canterbury might also be linked via comparing that Cadwallon II is buried above the church of St Martin in London in the HRB/DGB. Avalon might be a mangled version of Albion by transposition of the first two consonants?)

Arthur is associated with Lot(h) of Lo(n)donesia who is said to match Lothian or London (HRB).

Fragments of Arthur's image of Mary are preserved in Londonesia (HB). Arthur's 2nd-5th battles were in Linnuis (HB, HRB) which might match the Othona area or London.

Arthur's court is at in London in the HRB (Wiki).

"Malory moved Arthur to London".

Some associate Arthur's Camelot with Camlet in London.

Arthur is associated with Logres which might match Londres (London).

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Ethelbert is associated with Sigebert of Essex and Mellitus of London.

There was a salient or gap of Britons in the London - St Alban's - Colchester area (ref Wheeler).

Ethelbert's battle of Wibbanudne is supposed to match Wimbledon in/near London.

Arthur was British/Welsh.

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Ethelbert was king in Kent and Canterbury which both have British/Welsh/Celtic connections (eg their names have been suggested to come from cam/cant "crooked", St Martin's was a British church, etc). Often in history there are cases of earlier waves of invaders being grouped with the natives by later waves.

Arthur although being British/Welsh is identified with England and the English in later sources like the HRB.

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Ethelbert was an Anglo-Saxon/English Jute, and he was the 1st Christian Anglo-Saxon king of England.

Arthur has been corresponded by some with Athrwys ap Meurig/Mouric/Mavricus.

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Ethelbert was son of Ermenric.

Arthur: Arthuriburgum/Etterby.

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Ethelbert had a daughter named Aethelburg/Aethelburh.

Redwald was "at Aethelbert's court".

Ethelbert's metropolis or seat was Canterbury.

Arthur is supposed to sleep/rest at Berth in Baschurch.

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Ethelbert's name is Ethel-bert, and his wife's name is Bertha.

Arthur &/or Merlin/Myrddin have been linked with Ares &/or Mars and St Martin in papers by Mintz and by myself. (Compare that Cadwallon II is buried above the church of St Martin in London in the HRB/DGB.)

Merlin comes from Car-marthen in the HRB.

Arthur's battle of Guinnion may match Dover (and St Martin le Grand there).

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Ethelbert is associated with the British Church/chapel of St Martin in Canterbury.

Ethelbert is buried in St Martin's Portico in the church of St Peter & St Paul in Canterbury.

Ethelbert's kingdom included Dover (and St Martin le Grand there).

Arthur is mentioned in the HB which was written in the reign of Mervin/Merminus (HB).

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One of Ethelbert's descendants in the Kentish Royal Legend is Merefin.

Ethelbert was son of Ermenric.

Arthur is mentioned in the HB of Nennius.

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Ethelbert is mentioned in the HF of Gregory of Tours.

Arthur's battle of Badon is connected with the 150 yrs prophecy in the DEB of Gildas.

Arthur is associated with Merlin who is associated with the Prophecy of Merlin in the HRB/DGB.

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Ethelbert is connected with the prophecy of Augustine in the ASC 607 entry.

Arthur is mentioned in the Y Gododdin. The battle of Catteraeth in the Y Gododdin may date to 538, 570, 596 (Raith, Wiki), 598 (Catteraeth, Wiki), 600 (Catteraeth, Wiki), 638, 668 (Ulster) according to various sources.

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Ethelbert might have been associated with the battle of Woddesbeorg in 591 (ASC) which happened during his reign and in which there was a great slaughter on both sides (Ethelwerd).

Arthur seemingly may be connected with the person/name Peter or Patern or Patrick, since these names are prominent in Arthurian sources, eg:

Arthur map Petr (Dyfed/Deisi).

"I Paternus known as Arthur" in the Artognou Tintagel inscription.

Arthur occurs in the Vita Padarn/Patern(us).

Arthur's battles come just before or after Patrick's life in the HB, and there are a number of parallel similarities between Arthur and Patrick which might suggest they could be the same person.

Cadwaladr is called "Peter" (ASC, HRB) (and there are evidences that there was a second Arthur in 630-650 who may match Cadwallon II or Cadwaladr).

St Petroc of Devon/Cornwall.

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Ethelbert's grave is in the church of St Peter & St Paul in Canterbury.

Arthur seemingly may be connected with the person/name Paul since

this name and/or similar names are prominent in Arthurian sources, eg: Poulentus master of soliders (in the Vita Iltud, in which Arthur is mentioned)?

Pabo Post Prydain in the Descent of the Men of the North.

Pol Aurelian de Leon (in Breton) who has been linked with Arthur by some scholars like Zoetro, and whose details have some similarity with my Arthur's battles in the Saxon Shore theory.

Pavloc in a Sutton Hoo inscription in the Sutton Hoo ship burial (which might be linked with Arthur's Camlan & Avalon).

The relics of Paulenan (in the Vita Gurthiern, in which Arthur is also mentioned)?

Paulinus / Polin Esgob / Pawl Hen (in the HB & AC), who is confounded with Rhun son of Urien or Maelgwn.

Peblig (in the 24 Kings & 33 Cities document).

Count Paul (in one of the sources that mentions Arthur candidate Riothamus), who has some similarities with my Arthur's battles in the Saxon Shore theory.

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Ethelbert's grave is in the church of St Peter & St Paul in Canterbury. Ethelbert is also connected with St Paul's in London.

Arthur might have had some Roman blood. A modern movie had Arthur as a sort of last Roman legionary leader.

Arthur might be Aurelius/Ambrosius who had Roman blood.

Arthur's name might be from Roman name Artorius.

Arthur is supposed to have campaigned as far as Rome.

Arthur was supposedly emperor (of Rome).

Arthur's city of the legion was "2nd Rome" (24 Kings document).

Arthur is associated with Kay/Caius whose name is Roman (like Caius Julius Caesar).

Also compare that Cadwaladr went to Rome (ASC, HRB), and he may match the 2nd Arthur of 630-650 in some sources (Wace, Swedish king list, etc).

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Ethelbert's law code is "composed after the Roman manner".
Ethelbert is listed in the Roman Martyrology.
Ethelbert is commemorated in the Roman Catholic church.
Ethelbert is also venerated in the Eastern Orthodox church.

Arthur is associated with Gawain/Walwanus/Gwalchmai.

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Ethelbert is linked with Ceawlin/Cealwin of Wessex.
One of Ethelbert's two chiefs/eorls slain at Wibbandune in 568 was
Cnebba.

Arthur carried the icon/image of Mary the Virgin the Mother of God on
his shield or shoulder(s) (brooch) at Guinnion &/or Badon.

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A monastery was built at Cratendune or Ely in honour of the ever-virgin
Mary by Augustine & Ethelbert.

Ethelbert was king of Kent which area included Dover where there are 2
churches of St Mary in Castro and St Mary the Virgin. Sources say St
Mary in Castro may date to as early as ca 600 ad.

Ethelbert's descendants in the Kentish Royal Legend include a Domne
Eafe/Euan. Eve is often corresponded with Mary.

("Kentish men remember, Christ & St Mary" in 694.)

Mari Lwyd (St Mary) in Caerleon is similar to Hoodening in Kent.

Arthur carried the cross of Christ at Guinnion &/or Badon.

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"church of the Saviour" 601-603 in the chronicles.

Ethelbert was king of Kent which area included Dover and Reculver. St
Mary in Castro in Dover has a Celtic Cross on it's highest point. "relics
from Dover in the same collection, including a superb circular brooch set
with garnets and pearls in a cruciform design"? Findings at Reculver
include the 'Reculver Cross'.

"The Latin cross occurs further on a jewelled brooch, replacing the T-
shaped settings sometimes found in Kent; but the cross may here be

purely ornamental."

Arthur was born at Tintagel which might be connected with Tinglestone / Tinkeltum Tankeltum.

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Ethelbert was king of the Jutes and Kentishmen. Their realm included Thanet and Tenterden. The Jutes were also called Oghul (Angles) and came from the island of Oghul or Oeghul (Tingle) or Angul (Angel). Ethelbert's associates included a noble Thangisl.

"Arthur restores York/Ebrauc to ancient beauty, especially as to its churches" (HRB).

Arthur "erected many religious houses and monasteries, and gave them endowments and salaries" (24 kings doc).

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Ethelbert: "churches were established".

Ethelbert helped to restore St Martin's church in Canterbury.

Ethelbert gave a dwelling in Canterbury for Augustine and his companions.

Boniface grants permission to Ethelbert to found a Benedictine monastery in Canterbury.

Ethelbert granted land for the foundation of St Peter's Canterbury.

Ethelbert gave/granted land to St Peter for the foundation of a monastery/minster, or gave a plot of land on which he had founded a monastery of SS Peter & Paul. Ethelbert founded the monastery of SS Peter & Paul. Ethelbert built the church of SS Peter & Paul in Canterbury. Ethelbert built the church in Canterbury where Augustine was buried. He also endowed it with several grants.

Ethelbert gave land & liberties to St Paul's in London. Ethelbert built the church of St Paul in London.

Augustine & Ethelbert raised a church to St Andrew in Rochester.

Ethelbert granted land to St Andrew's in Rochester.

Ethelbert gave many gifts to the bishop of the church of Canterbury, and the bishop of St Andrew's in Rochester, and the bishop of St Paul's in

London, and both lands and possessions for the maintenance of those bishops' retinues.

Ethelbert founded a church at/near Cratendune or Ely.

A monastery was built at Cratendune or Ely in honour of the ever-virgin Mary by Augustine & Ethelbert.

Conclusion.

In conclusion to this piece it can be seen that both candidates have a good case in some ways. I would say that probably Arthur is more likely to be Vortimer than Ethelbert. But Vortimer is not a fully historical person, and on the other hand in some ways Arthur is more likely than Vortimer (and I can't help feeling I like him better/best). But anyone who is fair would have to admit that the case for these two candidates is no less good/strong/equal than any other conventional candidate (like Riothamus, Arthur mac Aedan, Ambrosius, Athrwys, Cuneglas, Owain, Enniaun Girt, Lucius Artorius Castus, Vortigern, Finn, Macerca, etc). (One final note in finishing: I don't expect people to say yes it is proven they do match, but I also don't expect people to not even admit/agree that it is possible that they can match. I don't expect people not to be critical, but I also don't expect people to only falsely be all negative and only focus on a few wrong/weak points and not also admit the good/right/possible points, or to falsely make it all out to be all wrong/disproven/discredited. People should not just be out to disprove but to objectively give a fair hearing consideration.)

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VS Bambrough (me), various pieces on Arthur's battles, Arthur candidates, Arthur's date, Arthur's location, Arthur's grave (some of which are on the academia.edu site).
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(Endnote: Many stuck-up "experts" and critics in net/web forums and groups keep evading and ignoring all of our numerous stark details matches evidences and just only focusing on a few supposedly wrong/weak points and falsely making us out to be an all wrong dumb dog and themselves to be all-right superior gods. While I admit that I am not as knowledgeable and adept and cunningly clever as they are in some areas, it is unfair and untrue to lyingly trash all of our evidences. It

has become clear to me after years of this unfair mean harsh treatment that it is not about truth and friendly interaction but about "competition", pride and interests/agendas/conspiracy. They are only out to smear & falsely "discredit", to hide the truth and keep up the lies. They use any cunning clever mercurial twisting arguments and tactics they can to make us look all dumb/wrong (often their own arguments actually contradict themselves). I know I can not beat them as they have all the power, and I know I am disadvantaged and am just wasting my time but I will not be silent and the truth must come out someday in centuries to come. Maybe my Arthur theories might wrong (though I don't think they are all (I don't think some of them are) wrong as there seems too much confirming evidences), but when they lyingly claim things like "your theories have been disproven" they are lying, because (1) they keep purposely evading/ignoring all the numerous stark details matches evidences, and (2) it is not true that they have disproven my theories (I don't recall anymuch of them being disproven), and (3) they can hardly make themselves out to be so superior when they have not found who or where Arthur comes from themselves (unless they know secretly.).)